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COUNTRY: COMMUNIST CHINA

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(Sept. 15 - 21, 1952)

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## 1. (1a) Sino-Soviet Agreement:

Peking, Wuhan, Shanghai, Mukden, Chungking, Anshan, Foochow, Hangchow, and Wuhsi (Sept. 16) broadcast communiques on the Sino-Soviet agreements, "after conferences participated in by Stalin," under which the Chinese-Changchun Railway was to be returned to Chinese control and Russian forces were to remain in Port Arthur "at the request of China."

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 16) quoted from a JEN MIN JIH PAO article hailing the "powerful Sino-Soviet alliance," and calling attention to the "great assistance which the USSR has given China during the past 3 years." Answering the question, "Why did our Government request the Soviet Government to prolong the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Port Arthur?" the paper pointed to the "peace camp under the leadership of the USSR" as contrasted to the American imperialists, "who are invading Korea and threatening the peace of the Far East." The article explained: "Our country's proposal is within the spirit of the original agreement on Port Arthur, and thoroughly consonant with the Sino-Soviet alliance, as both of these agreements provide for mutual defense against direct or indirect Japanese aggression."

Peking, Wuhan, Shanghai, Anshan, and Dairen (Sept. 17) reported enthusiastic support of the agreements by workers' and people's groups, and expressions of gratitude for the "contributions of Soviet experts" to China during the past 3 years. Peking in numeral code (Sept. 17) quoted SSFA officials as saying the people must "emulate the great internationalism of the USSR, learn advanced Soviet experiences, and take positive steps to celebrate this historic event." A Tientsin labor official was quoted as saying: "We must promote production and economy in order not to disappoint Comrade Stalin and the Soviet people."

## 2. (1b) SSFA Activities:

Shanghai (Sept. 18) quoted an SSFA spokesman as calling the new Chinese agreements with Moscow a manifestation of Sino-Soviet friendship and cooperation, and ordering the 300,000 local members to "show their gratitude" by promoting emulation of the USSR. He said the SSFA was planning an expansion of membership and activities in the Shanghai area.

Wuhsi announced (Sept. 21) that the South Kiangsu SSFA had been ordered to use photo exhibits, talks, and propaganda meetings on National Day, Oct. 1, to propagandize the Sino-Soviet agreements; "the unselfish aid to China by the USSR": the role of Sino-Soviet unity in protecting the peace of the Far East; and the importance of Sino-Soviet friendship.

Wuhan reported (Sept. 18) that a local SSFA meeting attacked American imperialistic aggression and the remilitarization of Japan; called upon workers to learn Soviet techniques; and declared that the Port Arthur agreement represented the "strongest possible defense for peace."

## 3. (1c) Russia Superiority:

Shanghai (Sept. 18) quoted Chen Chuan-hsien, member of a peasants' delegation which toured the USSR, as saying a Soviet combine operated by 18 men could do the work of 200 Chinese farmers. Hangchow reported (Sept. 17) that three returning Chekiang members of the peasants' delegation had told of the deep impression made on them by Soviet farm machinery and the happy life on the 40 kolkhozes they visited, and urged their neighbors to learn from the "big brother Russians" and follow the example of Soviet agriculture.

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According to Hofei (Sept. 16) the Anhwei SSFA held a party to welcome Chinese cultural troupe members returned from the USSR before they started their tour to tell the Chinese about the advantage of life in the Soviet Union.

#### 4. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Mukden (Sept. 20) quoted a TUNGPEI JIH PAO article by the director of the Chinese-Changchun Railway Mukden office in saying the Russians had not only "given China" the physical property of the railway, but also "valuable techniques in railway operation." Mukden reported (Sept. 21) that the head of the Chinese-Changchun Railway, at a rally of 1,300 workers celebrating the "success of the Moscow talks," said that before their departure the Russians "promised to teach all their progressive experiences to their Chinese comrades."

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 17) quoted Northeast labor federation officials as saying the workers of the Northeast had "mastered advanced Soviet techniques," and gave the Chinese-Changchun Railway as an outstanding example.

According to Peking in numeral code (Sept. 20), Northeast industry during the final stages of the war and immediately after produced only 20 percent as much as in 1943, but gains had been tremendous during the past 3 years. The Japanese stole the Nation's wealth and refused to teach their skills to Chinese workers, but now Russians urged the workers to emulate Soviet progressive experiences.

Shanghai (Sept. 21) quoted the CHIEH FANG JIH PAO in reporting that banking accounting in Shanghai had become 70 percent more efficient through adoption of the Soviet system. Peking asserted in numeral code (Sept. 20) that in Sinkiang, under the guidance of the People's Liberation Army units, exceptional achievements had been recorded in conservancy work by use of Soviet methods.

#### 5. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking, Mukden, Wuhan, and Kunming (Sept. 15) broadcast the International Scientific Commission report on American bacteriological warfare. Peking added that "North Koreans had been successful in combating germ warfare this summer." Peking in numeral code (Sept. 16) ordered all regional and provincial newspapers to carry the report Sept. 17, and said radio stations would broadcast it continuously for 5 days.

Hangchow said (Sept. 16) that medical circles had issued statements supporting the report. Sian, Wuhan, Hangchow, Foochow, Wuhsi, Mukden, Chungking, Kunming, Dairen, and Shanghai (Sept. 17-19) reported meetings and statements by people in all circles indorsing the report and demanding action against the Americans.

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 18) quoted the All-China Federation of Labor as saying: "American aggressors should halt their bacteriological warfare in Korea and Northeast China immediately; otherwise they will suffer the consequences of their own actions." The All-China Federation of Democratic Women stated: "The killing of innocent civilians, women, and children in China and Korea will intensify the hatred of women and mothers for the Americans, who are destroying humanity." An SSFA statement said: "The peoples of the entire world are rallying around the peace camp, with the USSR at its head."

Peking stated in numeral code (Sept. 16) that Americans again had violated the neutrality of the Panmunjom area by dropping "slandorous" leaflets, and added (Sept. 21) that the use of poison gas artillery shells by Americans had aroused the indignation of Korean and Chinese Army units.

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## 6. (2c) Trade Problems:

Peking announced (Sept. 20) that the China Import-Export Company had been communicating with the Sino-Japanese Trade Promotion Association in an effort to implement the June 1 trade agreement with Japan. Nan Han-chen, chairman of the Intertrade Promotion Committee, had called for a "speedy and satisfactory carrying out of the agreement," and invited a Japanese trade delegation to Peking to discuss the matter.

Shanghai asserted (Sept. 18) that Kuomintang mismanagement had reduced Fukien tea production from its former 270,000 piculs to 50,000, but it now had reached 88,000, and plans called for production in excess of the prewar record within 2 years.

## 7. (3b) Acceptance of Communist Dogma:

Sian reported (Sept. 20) that Shensi had 75,500 newspaper reading groups, or three to each village, enrolling about 10 percent of the villagers. Chinchow asserted (Sept. 16) that with completion of their indoctrination course, local teachers had corrected their thinking; now gladly accepted the leadership of the working class; and active elements from among the teachers had been "promoted to cadres."

## 8. (3c) Strengthening Party Controls:

Shanghai (Sept. 15) quoted Wo Ko-chien, East China Party leader, as explaining that the history of the Chinese Communist Party was one of struggle between deviationists and adherents of the true theory of Marxist-Leninism. Mao Tse-tung had "corrected the deviationists" to gain victory, but all loyal Party members must fight deviationism, as well as reveal and correct their own mistakes. A Party member who was not completely loyal would "eventually lose his morality and become an enemy of the people."

Shanghai added (Sept. 20) that the East China Party had completed plans for political indoctrination of low-level cadres. Shanghai said (Sept. 17) that in the East China Party organization the number of Party cadres had trebled in the past 3 years but still was insufficient to meet the need.

## 9. (3d) Manipulation of Businessmen:

Shanghai announced (Sept. 20) that local business groups had organized tax committees to supervise collection and payment of income taxes. Businessmen would check on each other and report evasions to authorities for action.

## 10. (3e) Agricultural Remolding:

Chungking stated (Sept. 20) that the southwest agricultural production office had called for a correction of the erroneous thinking of peasants, who thought that higher production would mean higher taxes, and were reluctant to be known as model farmers. Peking reported in numeral code (Sept. 20) that cadres were warned at a Sinkiang land reform meeting to respect minority customs and rights to confiscate only land formerly obtained through exploitation; and refrain from confiscation of landlords' livestock, regardless of size of herds.

## 11. (4) Sino-Japanese Relations:

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 21) bitterly attacked the Japanese Government for refusing visas to Peking peace conference delegates, accusing the Yoshida regime of cooperating with the United States to remilitarize Japan for Far East aggression. Peking asserted (Sept. 17) that Japan's secret service organization held a high-level meeting to plan the sending of secret agents to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and other areas. Peking (Sept. 21) quoted PRAVDA as criticizing Yoshida for dissolving the Diet.

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